assurat our people should be incoursed by such persevering efforts to create disturber; and if any animosity is mani-fasted, we are regarded as turbulent and bigoted, and the patronage of the Protestant Subbassics is made available to smerice their donationalizing mancertres, and the world is informed that there is persecution and blood-shed.

would such disturbers of the peace be tolerated any-there, especially. I would ask, in America iteelf? If not, then will American legations coase to countenance such receedings in other lands?

THE ITALIAN IMPROGLIO.

mportant Speech by Count Persigny-Sigmificant Letter from Lucian Murat— What Lord Palmerston Thinks—The Conspiracy of the King's Uncle.

MFORTART SPEECH OF COUNT PERSIONT.
Count de Persigny, in his capacity of President,
d the sittings of the General Council of the Depart ent of the Leire on the 28th ult., with a speech of which

ine the existing probabilities of peace being main d in Europe, and said:-

port the project of German days of the sale might obtain, and might obtain, ing the relations between flugiand and France these two Fowers desire to enter upon such a fine two flowers desire to enter upon such a fine two flowers desire to enter upon such a fine two flowers desired to enter upon such a fine flowers them.

and charin upon italy, it was with the entire of mig the Maliaus in ignorance of his powerful assist, which, had they been aware of it, would have all increased excitement among them.

In the silence with which the Emperor has been reched was disadvantagoout to himself since a same can be said in reference to the comion of yand Nice to France.

It is in the conclusion of the passe of Village.

side of the Alps, France could not renomec her frontiers, seeing that a great flallar kingdom had one funch. France has never concealed her in-tered the frontiers, seeing the seeing seeing the seeing the frontiers of the seeing seeing seeing the seeing seeing seeing the seeing see

settions, either from Sardinia or from England. She has eceived account of the Emperor has certainly replaced France in her legismate position, without shaking the condidence of farmate in the has made war in Italy it was only because the other owers were not willing to energe their own responsibility. As soon as it was possible to arrive at a defining neath to be oncluded the peace degree by the world. Since 1815 France has been forced to follow the ride imposed open her by the treaties of Vienna. Another spirit ow reigns, and the political system of 1815 has been abvorted by Europe herself. This system was the spirit of a violent transition, which, by two read convulsions, entirely disturbed the Europe an equilibrium. Since then it has been the read interest of Europe that a general reconciliation which belonged to her in the Cornecilis of the owers. She no longer threatens nor is threatened. Her ower, is achieved, and the mission of the new Empire is compilished.

accompanies.

The military role of France in Europe is at an end. It affords me great happiness to be conscientiously able to say that an era of peace and prosperity is now opening for Europe.

THE MURAT PARTY AT NAPLES—SIGNIFICANT LECTER PROM PRINCE LUCIAN MURAT. Desirous of not compromising any of my atherents who

Germans—I have received your letter, and answer without delay. The only positions acceptable to me are such as are unambiguous and open. I will never make myself an obstacle to the popular wise, however erroncous it may appear to me to be.

I am a relation of the Emparor's, and therefore not altegether free; any act of mine would pledge French colley more or less and in the present state of unjust distraction when generally by hostile parties against the Emperor, to whom I am entirely devoted, nothing could be more permission than to lead Europe to suppose that Napoleen III., who is solved intent on the welfare and independence of nations, is merely thinking of replacing

independence of nations, a his relatives on the throne. When revolution agitates a people, the popular will alone, freely expressed, is able to put as end to dissord and uncertainty, because it forms for itself that supremalaw to which every good Italian ought to submit.

In the present state of things it will be profitable for the present state of things it will be profitable for

has to which every good Italian coght to submit.

In the present state of things it will be profitable for many that a committed converment should be established in Napien as speedily as possible, in order that liberty may be secured, and that the danger of anarchy or invasion may be averted. It is proper, then, for you to knew that I would not take part in the monoment of your kingdom unless the people: released from all esternal inplusers whatever, should not take part in the monoment of your kingdom unless the people; released from all esternal inplusers whatever, should note leadily and solemnly manifested the desire of having in see a pledge of independence and property.

I should then be strong in the assent of my count: I abould then bring with me the French alliance, the sole and sure guarantee to this nation of sating independence. I secribe, therefore, all private laterest of my count, and, caring solely for the public taterest. I conclude by repeating what I have already raid classwhere, which is, that italy, in my opinion, will find again in a confederation ber ancient power and former replendor.

Receive, gentlemen, the expression of my particular esteem.

Castle of Busenval, August 19, 1880. LORD PALMERSTON ON THE STALIAN AND NEAFOLI-TAN QUESTIONS.

h the Beans of Commons on the 24th uit., in reply to a question from Ser G. Bowyer, Lord Painteness and — I am not going to follow the honorable and learned gentiemen through a discussion of the events of the past year I am not going to follow the honorable and learned gentleman through a discussion of the events of the past year with regard to Italy, neither am I going to discuss with him the speculations with regard to the future. It is true that at the beginning of his speech he saked for an interpretation, of certain points of international law; but as he already and an expectation and the speculations are already to the honorable and hearned positionar right as a slight miscunception under which have said at the morting to which he has referred, and at shors with regard to something I am supposed to have said at the morting to which he has referred, and at which I am sorry be did not do as the honor of attending (Hear, and laughter.) It is cortainly true that I did the mention, in terms of great and deserved praise, the mention in which my soble friend the member for the city of London (Lord J. Russell). And conducted the foreign policy of this country. That expression of mire did seem to find a response in the number docation the foreign policy of this country. That expression of mire did seem to find a response in the number for the city of London (Lord J. Russell). And conducted the foreign policy of this country. That expression of mire did seem to find a response in the number for the city of London (Lord J. Russell) had conducted the foreign policy of the country. That expression of mire did seem to find a response in the number for the number of these who were present on that consistent of the seem of the seem of the number of severation of mire the halfsetty's government to deal with those matters and events when they came to be dealy with, in a summer to show that her Majesty's government to deal with the mire of the member of the little of the land of the land of the land of the contract of great laportance, and, therefore it was executed to another her halfsetty's government to deal with the mire of the member of the land of the land of the ble portion of the members of that House. That was not saying that we had any share in the handing of Conseral Sarchald, but was merely a preliminary although in events of great laportance, in the discussion of which her Majesty is government would require all the support they could obtain. Have only to say one word more with regard to the progrets which the honorable and learned contreman has included General Gardwald may make. It should be remembered that the King of Napice has an army of 60,000 or 2000 men, and a post roy large in outparason with any which Beneral Gardwald can possibly acrape togother; therefore if General Gardwald can possibly acrape togother; therefore if General Gardwald can possibly acrape togother; therefore if General Gardwald can equipperson with any which here that it must be not by the forces which hebrings to bear upon the government of Napice, but by the accretioned to the people themselves who may join sarribid in adompting to overlarow the government of which they are now subjects. (Cheers it is quite impossible that the expedition of General Gardwald in adompting to overlarow the government of which they are now subjects. (Cheers it is quite impossible that the expedition of General Gardwald in adompting to overlarow the government of which they will do so or not? will in quite impossible that the expedition of General Gardwald in adompting to the people of that condrey. We show that has conference was maked for by the position of the people conference was maked for by the relief to the position of the people conference was maked for by the relief to the position of the people of the conference of Europe. Sir, it is well known that his conference was maked for by other Fuwers of Europe. Sir, it is well known that his conference was maked for by where there is no conference was maked for by other forms of Europe. Sir, it is well known that his conference was maked for by when they were of Europe. Sir, it is well known that his conference was maked for by when they proved to the

of his territory to another sovereign beause Savoy held by The King of Sardinis, subject to peculiar tions attached to it by the treaty of Vienna, to whis the eight Powers of Europe were parties. Therefore not competent for the King of Sardinis to cele, nor held for the asymmetry or sumstances connected with it from first to has clemais given at one time and the avoraise made at the promises made as reported by the President rederal Council of Switzerland; the promises made anuary and February, that when the cession was reded, Faucipay and Chablais about 4. concern. Inserting that one that had regard to the peace of Europe. He could not but hope the French government would see that the sugargements to which she was a party, and the expetations which were held out of Switzeriand in February last year, would be carried out, and that she should be secured justice in the Swiss Comfederation. The honorable and learned assumer for Bridgwater had gone at length into other questions of importance in Syria and Italy, and he most say that it was deeply to be amended that unfortunate events had taken place in Syria, and he had also gene into the causes from which those disturbances had originated. He (Lord Palmerston) would not tollow him into the question of those causes, as it was the duty of her Majesty's government to prevout such evils for the future ratuer than to investigate the causes from which they arose. He trusted that Turkey would paid, the remainder should be entirely at his disposal, either as a mortgage or a loan. As to Persia, her Majesty's government regretted that Sir Henry Hawlinson had not though Sit to continue there, but his retirement was entirely his own sot, and did not arise from any wish exrelations with Persia, and how they were mixed up with Turkey and other countries, thought it better that it should be transferred to the Foreign Office, so as to have the means of having a direct communication with Persia. With respect to the expectition about to be undertaken by Persia, it was their opinion that the extent of it would be far beyond what would be for the interest of the Shah or could be permanently established, and they recommended that the expedition should be confined to one of a more limited character. He could say that their relations with Persia were now of a most natisfactory kind, and there was a cordial understanding between the two governments, the British government being most anxious that Persia should be independent and prosperous.

THE COUNT OF AQUILA'S CONSPIRACY. The following is a full account of the reactionist conspi-racy of the Count of Aquila, uncle to the King of Sapies. He boped, by means of allying himself with Mazzini and the mob, and by means of bribing the National Guard, to overturn the present regime, and then appeal to univer-

The altered tone of the Count of Aquila, who started at first on the liberal, almost the radical, interest, had for several days awakened the suspicions of the Ministers. But on Sainrday has his tone was no decided in its change that it was evident some reactionary ble was threatened. A long other things, his Royal Highness urgod the suppression of the liberly of the oreas, the dissolution of the National Guard, a change of Ministers—more especially as regarded Liberio Romano, who has been the idol of the people, and who was at first recommended to his Majesty by the Prince himself—and, lastly, the exide of the emigrants who have just returned. Suspicions gave rise to investigations, and it was as certained that the Count had enlisted a number of men his service at, some say, a plaster a day, and there are those who affirm that they the messives were tampered with by the Prince and refused his offers. Caps and antiforms of the fashion worn by the National Guard were also orought into Naples, and a great quantity of arms. The size, were to be armed with a revolver and a dagger, and to be ready at the signal given, and for any work assigned them, and many were to introduce themselves among the National Guard, and do everything they could to corrupt them, or to disquest the people by their excesses. In fact, many such persons have been discovered, and was extracted to see on Monday. agai hat. Moreover, there were deposits several parts of the city, and as I have alreadyon, the Pausimpo, which as I have already on the city and city an

many musices on board, and many cares of conviver, directed to a Prench gentleman resident in Napies, and intended for the Prince Of the expected arrival of these intelligence had been communicated to the government, and they were soluted on Montay last. It appears, too, that late of the names of many who were to have been sucriticed has been drawn up and are Lathbouning. Among these are several of the Ministers, especially De Martino, Liborio Romano and Gen. Panelli.

The plot was so evident that prompt and decisive measures were immediately decides open, built all the details of the infamous compiracy were discussed in the council on Monday, which sat eight hours. I believe that there was some difficulty in bringing the Ministers to a unanimous decision, as some were afraid that they might bereafter be called to account for an arbitrary act by the Parliament. Its Martino, however, arged the matter as attorney, promising to take the whole responsibility upon himselt, that at longin all accorded to his views, and it was decided that the immediate removal of the Council of his Majany, who was, of course, much distressed, but consume I do be directed by his Ministers. He asked permission of Spitellitos see the Prince, but it was refused, and he hom was, of course, much distressed, but consume I do be directed by his Ministers. He asked permission of Spitellitos see the Prince to communicate the decision and the approval of the King, and to inform him that, as Admiral, he was to go on a mission to England for the service of the journal of the King, and to inform him that, as Admiral, he was to go on a mission to England for the service, the long of the King, and to inform him that, as Admiral, he was to go on a mission to England for the service of the Frince the communicate their decision and the approval of the King, as the service of the former of the country for the co

royal order, your Highness, I communicate to you this determination.

NAPLES, August 13, 1800.

NAPLES, August 13, 1800.

My Dranger Uncle—Al the moment at which you are preparing to leave our native soil, I cannot refrain from addressing you thene few lines, to but you facewell which all the affection which you know I entertain for you. I am persuited that you will accept this assurance, which comes freen the bottom of my heart. I ask you, is the name of our affection to write to me often, and be assured that I shall always receive news of you with joy, and that wherever I may be I shall seven forget you. I extend that I shall always receive news of you with joy, and that wherever I may be I shall seven forget you. I exceed the wish that your journey and your future residence may be as agreeable to you as possible: also to my sunt, to whom you will present my allectionate compliments, and to my countile, your children, whom I prese to my heart. May God and the Holy Virgin reserve but-let units for us, for his present of the country, and for

of a nephew to an under, I bid you, with at farewell, and I sign myself your affect on at FRANCIS II.

ent recompense, and that the black calciumy of which I am the object is very burdeauome to a heart which feels itself quite different from the unwerthy por-trait that it has been sought to make of me. I had asso another motive, not less powerful, for writing to your Majesty; it is that goe have not deigned to admit me to your presence when I had not only communications to make to you, but also to express to you my immense af-fection, of which you have had so many groofs. Be that as it may, I must be permitted to write these limit to attest my innocesse, and to protect to your Mejesty, be-fore the saiton and before the whole world, that I have

PARTIES TO SICILY—THE YANGE MOUT OF FILE-

mention.

A select party of excursionists intend to visit South Haly. As the country is somewhat assertied, the excursionists will be formished with means of self-deience, and with a view of recognizing each other will be attired in a pictures ne and uniform costome. General Carlostid has liberally granted the excursionists a free passage to 8 cily and Italy, and they will be supplied with refreshments and attire suitable for the climats. Information to be obtained at Capt. Edward Spies' offices, No. 8 Salisbury street, London, W.C. All persons desirous of joining the excursion, or willing to ald the same with their subscriptions, are requested to communicate immediately with the Committee of the Garibaidi Fund, at No. 8 Salisbury street, Strand, London.

In answer to the numerous applications for information which are made by letter, a copy of the following circular is sent to each applicant:—

No. 8 Salisbury street, Strand, London, London, Salisbury street, Strand, London, London, The Find and Caption of the Caption of the

land.

2. You can leave the English excursionists at any moment, but should you do so before their return to England, no claim will exist to any of the advantages which may full to others.

3. A personal interview is imperative, when you can learn all further particulars.

The excursionists expect to leave within — days from this size. Three days expensed in the control of the c

the encursorist expect to leave with — days from
his date. Three days notice will be given to these
your, faithfully,
EDWARD STYLES, Captain, Garibaldi's staff.
The most remarkable offer made to the committee in
outdon is one by a gentleman residing in the neighborneed of Lytbam. He says that, if made Colonel, he
would equip 800 men, and land them at any point which
jaribaldi might with.

Queen Victoria's Speech.
The Lord Chancellor, with much deliberation and
shasis, then proceeded to read the royal speech a

phasis, then proceeded to read the royal cown -MY Londs Am GENTLEMEN—We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convay to you her Majesty's acknowledgements for the zeal and assisting with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the long and laborious session of Parliament now about to close. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relistions with loreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any interoption of the general peace of Europe. Events of

Emperor of the French, had sent to the China sens should advance towards the Northern provinces of China, for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the allied Powers. Her Majesty, decrous of giving all possible weight to ber dishonatic action in this matter, has sent to China, at Special ambaresior, for this service, the Earl of Eigin, who expotinted the treaty of Tien-time, the full and faith full execution of which in demanded from the Emperor of China.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm ackina oldingments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for those defences which are essential for the security of her do kyards and arsenais.

My loods and Gestlemen—Her Majesty commands us to express to you the gratification and pride with which she has witnessed the rapid progress is military efficiency which her volunteer forces have already made, and which is highly henorable to their spirit and pariolism. Her Rajesty has given her cordial consumt to the act for amagamating feer local farropean forces in India with her forces engaged for general service. Her Majesty trusts that the additional freedom which you have given to commerce will lead to fesh development of pronoctive inscerty. Her Majesty has given her ready seats to several measures of great public usefulness. The acts for requisiting the relations between landord and teams in Ireland will, her Majesty trusts, remore some fertile causes of diagreement. The act for amanding the law which pregnitate the discipline of her Majesty's navy has established salurary rules for the administration of institute will give means for a less expensive administration of inches and the property of charities, and for the special and concentral settlement of disputes affecting such property; while by another set, relief has been afforded to her Majesty a Royan Catholic unojects with regard to their charitable endowments. Several other

THE VERY LATEST.

It is stated that Napoleon has resolved to create two

new regiments of Zouaves.

The speculators on the Paris Bourse were discussing the ffect of the fall of the Bourbon dynasty at Naples.

Vincya, August 29, 1860.

dician army to join the national cause, has become so imperous at to threaten the demoralization of he army.
The official yournal of Sicky declares, as no law is applicable to the journals, they are subject to the will of

be Dictator. The Netpolitan troops were attacked by Garibaldians, near Pale, by whem they were surrounded and defeated. An armistice was then proposed. The communiting offier referred their proposition to the General-in-Chief his decision. In the mountime the enthusiasm of the Neapolitan troops absted—they became disorganized, and dispersed, leaving the batteries without any defenders.

Lienon, August 29, 1500.
The Tyne, from the Brazil, arrived here this morning, nd will leave for Southampton at noon. She has on

board £34,000 in specie.

The cholers had broken out with increased violence at Malaga. Six hundred persons have been attacked in one day, and dry of them have deed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON, August 30, 1860.

The London times city article of to-day says:—

The weather inving been air for the last few days, the stock market has again cloud, with comparative steadiness. The account of the pacific speech of Count de Persigney at the opening of the Council of the Loire produced no alteration, although in Paris is appears to have had the effect usual from all these uneasy exhortstions to evaluate on the form of the days. The fact of a forther large amount of gold havings been taken to the Pank imparted a tendency to firmness. About 496,000 in fine gold was taken to the Bank oday.

continue to be sent to Spain in payment for wheat, with this exception—the continental demand is not so pressing

The Wather this horizons as addressed a letter to his clergy, commonding the setting spart of some early Sundar for paying attention to the condition of the country, in connection with the prospects of the harvest. At Mark Late yesterday prices 1s. a 2s. in advance of those of Monday were asked, but not obtained, buyers being unwilling to concect to the improvement.

Letters from Odersa speak of the excellent condition of the new wheat. The crops in Wallechia are very good, but in Moldavia the quality is unsatisfactory.

At Odersa, on the 26th, business was paralyzed for want of chipping.

of chipping.

Accounts from Castile and Catalonia state that wheat
has risen considerably, in consequence of purchases made
for French and English houses.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Acquet 30, 1860.

Compon Property Markett.

Lennow, August 30, 1860.

Sugar.—The only sale by public auction consisted of 278 hids, and 19 tierces Costa Rica, which sold at 38s. 6d. a 39s. Coffee market steady; the public sales are going at full rates. Tea unchanged; common Congon quoted at 1s. 35d. a 1s. 4d. A fine day has caused a pause in the domand; market firm. Saltputre quiet; a little business yesterday aftersoon at 43s. 6d. for 6% per cent. Tallow—Market firm at 52s, on the spot; 52s. 6d. a 52s. 9d. Octobersto December, and 52s. 3d. a 53s. 6d. January to March.

Interesting from the Pacific. OUR SAN PRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE ANCIRCO CORRESPONDENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1860

tate Prison Stamy-do-Highwaynen en route for Sate Prison-Army Movements-Equiem Mass for the Repose of the Soul of Jerome Boneparte-Destructive Fire at Pa-checo-Lossa and Insurance-New from Washoe, do. about two weeks since, and their names are now published as follows —Thomas Lloyd, from Santa Clara; H. M. Johnson, from El Dorado; Thomas Lawrence, from Stanis laus; Ab Con, from Trinity; William R. Curry, from No

Clark, from Yolo; Maro Corteles, from Calaverss; Ramor Comato, from Mariposa, and P. Marshall, from Stantisaus. They were sentenced to terms varying from one to ten years, and were mently convicted of grand largeny and Several prisoners, found guily in San Diego of attacking

The detachment of the First dragoons, under or

of Major Carleton, which has been posted on the Monave desert, at Camp Gady, for the past three months, has left that post and returned to Fort Tajon. The force consisted of eighty men, with Lieutenaute Carr and Davis and Or. Letterman. Several talks were hold with the principal chiefs. They deny in the most solean manner having been guilty of the murder of the white men—Williams, acknan and Wilburn. They say that they were followed by Indians from Sait Lake, and murdered by the command of the Mormons. The opinion generally regarding these outrages is thus corroborated by those who are nost likely to know the facts.

Major Ketchum, United States Army, loft here last Thursday, on the Pacific, for Portland. The company formerly commanded by him is at Benicla. Litetenant Bootes is to take charge of the company.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated this merning in the church of Notre Pame des Victoires for the repose of the soul of the late Jerome Bounparte. The services were very imposing and largely attended; the flag at the French Committee is at helf must, and will remain so for three days.

enveloped in flames. Everything in his store was consumed, including notes and book socounts, to the amount of about \$3,000. On the opposite side of the street were the livery stable and seas market of Mr. W. J. Galdwell, which were considerably scorebed, but by great exertions they were saved, and the fire was prevented from crossing the screet, had it does so, the whole castern side of the village must heavitably have been swept away. The fire was probably caused by an incendiary.

Eliyan Hook, large abook of goods, eaved nothing; lone estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$7,500 in the following officers—\$2,000 in the Goodhee office, New York, \$2,000 in the Gorard Office, Philadelphin; \$1,750 in the Continental office, New York, \$1,750 in the Resolute Office, New York.

Milliam Hook, owned the building compiled by F. Hook together with a large number of grain sacks, &c., loss, \$2,000; insured for \$350 in the Phonix Office, Hartford.

Fariab & Co., stock of goods, loss, \$6,000; insured for \$4,000 in the following offices—\$2,000 in the Metropolitan, New York, and \$2,000 in the City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.

J. B. Fell, owned the building occupied by himself as a tin shop, &c., saved nothing; loss, \$7,000; insured for \$4,000.

John Philips, furniture; nothing saved. We are unable to learn the amount of loss by Mr. P.

1st. J. H. Carothers owned the building occupied by Farriab & Co., iose shout \$900 in lastrance.

A. J. King, dwelling house and meat market; loss, \$500; no insurance.

no insurance.

The Territorial Engagement of August 4 contains the foliowing news:—
The pony express route is reported clear of Indiana as far as Robert's creek, some three bundred miles east of Carson City, and the terminating point of Ool Finney's expression of the containers.

Carron City, and the terminating point of Col. Finney's superintendency.

By recent information from Ruby Valley, it appears that the two white women reported captives among the incises still remain in their possession. The squaw who brought the first news says they have been compelled to automat to the vileat outrages, and are in the strassidistress, excepting nearly all the time. It is the intention of the try the control of the contro

Brack Rutherman is the South.—We are informed, says the Savannah Republican of the 8th inst., that the regulators at Silver Hill St. Peter's parish, Beaufort district, S. C. isad up, on Monday last, four persons accused tampering with slaves, and, fluding them guilty, were about to hang them. They, however, imprisoned them in the burnes of one of the residents of that place, in order to not with deliberation in positions of the poisones. One of the prisoners, on giving bonds for his future good becarior, was allowed to go about his business, and the other three, a man about fifty years of age, and his two case, were ordered to leave the State We learn they arrived in Savannah by the care posterday afternoon. Look out for them.

Notwithstanding the positive annuancement made by several of the German newspapers of an approaching interview of the Emperor of Austria with the Car, at which it was also stated the Prince Regent would be present, no steps have been taken with that object up to the present moment either by the Emperor of Austria or the Car. Out of consideration to France both sovereigns will carefully abstance from taking any stops which might be interpreted as an act of condition against her.

Vinnal, August 30, 1500.

It is believed that the government will promutigate the new political reforms without waiting for the vote of the Reichbarath, in order to leave to the Emperor the whole merif of apostanceously adopting them.

A Terin journal asserts that the admiral in command of the French squadron at Naples has received orders to observe the strictest neutrality (and to do nothing that may intercere with the defeace of Naples against as at lack.

The order to prevent the departure of any more volunteers for Stelly is defended by the ministerial journals of Tupic, on the ground first the government pour the Car.

The order to prevent the departure of any more volunteers for Stelly is defended by the ministerial journals of Tupic, on the ground first the government pour the Car.

The order to prevent the departure of any more volunteers for Stelly is defended by the ministerial journals of Tupic, on the ground first the government of the prevent the departure of any more volunteers for Stelly is defended by the ministerial journals of Tupic, on the provent the departure of any more volunteers for Stelly is defended by the ministerial journals of Tupic, on the provent the departure of any more volunteers for Stelly is defended by the ministerial journals of Tupic, on the provent the departure of any more volunteers to the place where his body was possible to the howeing rope. He had provely fattened a contract the contract of the provent first provents to the place where his body was possible to the contract the provent first p

That happy season in which our artists gather in their harvest of sketches in the country is drawing to a close, and we shall soon have them all back again, with rudity cheeks and well filled portfolios, ready for a winter care

paign at the case). Church is rapidly recovering from the severe effect of his being thrown from his carriage. He is at the house of the widow of Cole, at Catekill. Like a broken winged cagle longing for he home among the rocky solitudes, so he is waiting impatiently to unlish his great original picture, "The Icebergs at Noon Day."

Hicks is at Trenton Falls, doing portraits. Gifford is at the Sunny South-North Carolina and Vir-

cinis -in his summer sketching grounds, and we may expect to see a new rendering of the delicious views abounding in the Blue Mountains and the picturesque valey of the Potemac and James rivers.

one of the "Mothers of a Mighty Race"-L c., an Amer can matron's portrait; medallion, admirable in sentiment and which will add another to his subsequent triumphs James M. Hart, the most occentric of the fraternity, is off to the forest lakes, the home of loon and wild deer and we may expect some charming transcripts of the hemlock, beach, birch and codar round the "Diana's mir rors" of the great north woods.

upon a companion piece of the "Old Ken tucky Home." It will be by far the most importan of this artist's very clever (in the English school) works It will be a Tankee scene, with all the characteristics of

life-like portrait of him extant, is attracting great atten-tion at Williams & Stephens'. It is worthy of the beg days of portraiture of any age, and all who gaze upon it

Jared Thompson is rusticating at New Haven, painting the portraits of several distinguished clergymen of that city. His portrait of a Jewish Rabbi and Dr. Raphall gave great satisfaction to that divine's many friends Wm. Hart is at the seashore recruiting for the rough

Boughton, at Paris, is studying with every aid that city can afferd under the best masters. One little picture is spoken very highly of by a French critic. It is a win

Delissard's "Fighting Ducks" creates a great demand for those quaint effects of color, original and captivating, that all true picture lovers want—at least one to fill some cay corner in their art collections.

Cropecy is teaching the English to love American land scape, and us English scenery. His picture of Ann Hashaway's Cottage is one of his best pictures—the winding and willowy Avon glittering in the distance.

Falmer has on hand a grand conception. It is a bronze statue of Washington, 100 feet h gh, to be cast in pieces by a new process, to stand upon the highest point of the Central Park. It will be Washington, the Liberator—a sort of patriotic Hercules, resting after his labors.

an exhibition of his last pictures; from their great variety they will doubtless attract much attention. Powers, tired of busis, has on hand an allegoric group, by far the most important work

to fortune who has ever most kindly smiled upon him Hanly, the crayon artist, is having a great run in Bos on. In depth of sentiment and expression he has never

valuable sketches from his late cruise in the yacat Rebecca, and Mr. James G. Bennett is said to be the

Huntington is engaged upon those famous "woman portraits," which are so delicately conceived and painted with so much feeling that no one who has once admirably delineated his success is commensurate with Warren's portfolio is full of the rocks and waves of

Moutt Descret, and we predict for this young artist a prilliant future. Hubbard is hard at work with some fall effects. He may,

our excellence, be called the painter of autumn, his had-capes are rare with truthfulness, and rich with nature. Mr. Thomas Fester has just completed at his studio to 558 Broadway, a picture called "The Age of Inno There is now in the city the last picture from life

painted by Mrs. Lifly M. Spencer, which was some time since on exhibition at Suedicor's Gallery, on Broadway. ts is said to be the most pleasing and suc that meritorious artist.

of the pictures of the leading French and German artists. similes of these admirable works of art will find a rare has proved so good a market for original pictures of th there will be a very large importation of that class this season, as well as of first class engravings by European artists.

BROWN'S "BAY AND CITY OF NEW YORK AT SUN-

This picture, which is the first American landscape painted by Mr. G. L. Brown since his return from Italy, is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery. It is but last to say it realizes the high hones of this artist's m friends. It gives a brilliant epitome of twenty miles dis tance from Sandy Hook to Fourteenth street, the standpoint being Hoboken Heights, clearly perspectived, in an with clouds: forests of masts cipcture the city as a sone. the type of her commercial greatness—and vessels of every clime are at suchor in her waters, while the Ro-becca and Maria lie quietly at rest, as nested seabirds, beside the Jersey shore.

ART MATTERS AT THE HOME OF DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN. Several artists of note have lately been to Springlicia

Several artists of note have lately been to Springlield, illinets, to paint portraits of Mr. Lincola, the republican nominee for the Presidency, among them Mr. Barry and Mr. Hicks, of this city. The likeness executed by Mr. Barry is in crayon, and much approved, we learn, by friends of the family. That by Mr. Hicks is no il, and has been favorably noticed by the press of Springlield. Though generally considered a good likeness, the head is perhaps a little idealized, baving the rough points and angular features of the 'honcet old rail splitter' somewhat subdeed, and an expression of face more youthful than that of the original. With most persons, however, these would add to rather thus detract from the morit

of the picture, which is considered a successful effort.

The statuette of Douglas and the bust of Lincoln, by Volk, of Chicago, are both inimitable as Ricenesses, having not only trathfulness of feature but correct delinea-tion of character. The statuette of Douglas is, in every particular, equal to the marble status of the same ou for Gov. Matrices, of Springfield, and infinitely superio to it, we think, in attitude. In the statue the head and figure are slightly inclined forward, while in the statuette he shore, think determined figure stands erect, and with the head thrown a little back, is Douglas to the life. Pavorable notice has been taken by the Western pres

of several portraits painted by Mr. Clover. This gentlechurch, and rector of St. Pani's Springfield, Illinois, will be remembered as an artist formorly residing in New York. Some of our readers may recall to mind an article that went the rounds of the press some time since, containing a complimentary notice of the last portrait of McDonald. Clarke, painted, as was stated, by Mr. Thomas Hicks. In this article appeared the following extract from lines written by Clarke upon the picture to which reference

No wonder that they think me mad, if mine is such a mournful face. So very desolate and sad, So furrowed with adjustions trace.

There was, however, a mistake is attributing the paint ing of this picture to Mr. Hicks, as it was painted by Mr. Clover, and now bange in the parlor of the parnonage of the church under his charge. On the back of the picture, written by Clarke himself, is the following — "Finished November 16, 1841. Clover's portrait of me is the only correct lizeness ever painted. McDonaid Clarke, twelve o'clock noon." The lines from which the extract is taken were written

The lines from which the extract is taken were written for and published in the HanalD just after the completion of the picture, and but a short time before the death of poor Clarke. At the time the picture was painted Mr. Clover had his studie in Folton street, went of and just out of Brandway, and the head, though ramil, and altoply a sketch was exhibited in the wholes of Colornan's brokatore, and clicined general commendation for its strong resemblance and peculiarly and and characteristic expression.

The Union Party in New Onlease. We noticed salis in the New Orients papers one day had werk for the questing of the different Boil and Everett clubs in different parts of the city.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

More Rain and Pienty of It - The Prince Lays a Corner Stone, Attends a Yacht Race, Bolds a Levee and Reviews the Troops Addressed and invitations-The Grange Troubles at am End The Prince Visits Colleges and Cardens and Plants a Tree - He Attends a Ball, and Enjoys Himself, &c.,

Toxonto, September 11, 1860 It has rained all day, interfering somewhat with the Prince's programme; but not withstanding this the im-mense amphitheatre where he drat landed was completey filled this morning in order that the Prince might again witness the assemblage, his Royal Highness desiring to see it as it appeared upon his arrival, but, like most thousands, but soon after the Prince arrived the raid fell in torreuts, and umbrellas rose like a crop of must The Prince stood beneath canopy, and refused all offers the rain. The enthusiasm was great, and a number of children in white shiveringly sang "God Save the Queen," and thee waded bome umbro

The President of the Toronto Yacht Club prese ddress, and the Prince was made a patron of the clob. The regutta then started. Twenty boats entered. prize for the first class was won by the Rivet, of Toronto. nd the second by the Glance, of Kingston.

Followed by the shouting rabble, the Prince then drave which is in quite a dilapidated condition. Here he laid the corner stone of a status of Queen Victoria with the esual coremonies, and then declared the Park formally

Three companies of volunteer militia, one of Highland ers, one cavalry, and one of artillery, then defled before the Prince; and this was called a review. The troops could scarcely be seen for the rain.

The Priace then proceeded to the University builting, where an address was presented from the teachers and students. The only passage of interest in the address is us follows :--

as follows:— The high gratification we feel in welcoming in you, the heir of the British crown, the destined successor of our royal family, is especially enhanced by the consideration that alike by study and travel your Royal Highness is being trained for the duties of the exalted position you are about to occupy.

To this the Prince replied:—
I am at this moment a member of a University more ancient than your ewa, but am not on that account the least inclined to respect and honor those whose diorite are directed to the spread of knowledge and learning in a new country. I symmathise with heartily with the sports which you are making on bound of science and illerature, and I bulieve that no in depende upon your exertions, and carnestly hope that the best evidences of the successful exertions of the University of Toronte may be reafter be found in the progress and prosperity of Canada.

received an address, was earolled as a student of second or Sophomore class, and signed the books.

Returning to the Government House, lunch was served, and afterwards a levce was field for delegations.

The Mayor of Belleville presented a municipal address. A delegation of four hundred citizens from the same city resented an address, urging the Prince to roturn. The Prince replied that he was happy to receive the siddess, and please; to find that so small a portion of the citizens approved of the recent disturbances there. He could not inappoint those persons at the West who had already prepared for his reception, but otherwise would have

A delegation representing the 20,000 regitents around Believille presented an address, expressing ineignation at the recent troubles, detailing the troubles of the old men of eighty years who had fought in 1812, and were now unable to see the Prince. The Duke of Newcastic and the Governor General could not concent their pleasure, as the delegation was composed of the teading men of the country, representing all sects and creeds.

After a long hunt for the Chairman, an address of the St. Patrick's Society, of Kingston, was presented by the Proxident, Major O'Rielly, and was very graciously re ceived, the Priese, especially, smiling his thanks. The forward one as soon as possible.

the delegations gave three cheers for the Frince, the heartily joining.

man eiter all, especially since the publication of the Kingston letter in reply to the Presbytorian address, to which he says that it is with regret that he takes men sures which a sense of duty to the Prince require, and ax present a belief in the logality of the Orangemon. Set tapelsm has too look kept the Duke's real sentiments from and caused the greater part of the difficulties.

In cheering the Governor General the people were only shed to "apred the parting guest," temperarily adoceded by Sir Fenwick Williams. The Orange troubles probably basicsed this decision.

The Mayor of Kingston was at the levee, but could no the Duke's remonstrance. He looked like a modern edi-tion of the Knight of the Roeful Countenance. A delegation from Pittsburg presented an address, rak-

ing the Prince to stop at that city, and re-ferring to its being named after the great statesman, Pitt. The Prince consented to stop a short time on his passage, though a different fate awaited delegations from Buffalo and Rochester, whose invitations were courteous-During all this while the streets were alive with socioies and soldiers, the bands playing notelly. To see the delicate volunteers take to the sidewalk, on account of a

little med in the street, would have disgasted the members of our gallant Seventh after their exploits in the pitfalls of Washington at the inauguration. After the lover the Prince proceeded to open the Botanical Gardens. A rustle pavilion, built entirely of cedar, was erected, and the inevitable address was read. The

Prince planted a Canadian maple tree, and inspected the He then drove to the Normal School, which was not in sculon, and was bored by another address.

The Prince next visited the Knox Presbyterien College of the insuit to the Montreal elergy, and listened with most attention to a long sketch of the bistory of the Presbyterian church, which will doubtiess be published in book form. Don't the Protestant clergy know that one reason of the alleged popularity of Oath vile Eighogs with the Prince is that they read only short addresses?

This ended the day's labors, several items of pro-gramme being omitted on account of the rain. The Orangemen have decided to call a meeting of all

Protestants as soon as the Prince leaves, but recont ereats have equashed this amisble idea. The Prince's horses have been ordered to Niegara. States is doubtful. They will run on the Famica Course, however, and be sold in New York, and he Jolly Kerwin has a crowd ready to swear that the Prince rode them

all will bring facey prices.

A Philadelphia gentices an bought a pair yesterday for a cool eighteen hundred dollars.

The Prince attended a ball in the Crystal Palace this ecening. The affair was very fine. As at the Sarristers' reception, the American ladies carried off the point for centy and rich oromes, and the bette was kins Fund, of Rochester. Many Americans were present. The Prince leaves for London to morrow, by special

BREORFED NEW ADMINISTRATION IN CANADA. Tosowro, Sept. 11, 1800.
The Globs of to day says that Sir Edmund Head will po-

train, at eleven o'clock.

entirely leave Canada about the middle of Outsber, and will be especiated by Sir Frederick Williams, as temporary Administrator of the government. Capt. Janua Sintran, one of the pioneer settlers and old-est citizens of Auburn, N. Y., aled on the 2d test., in the 14th year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia.

ing the lievolutionary war, and when he was only eleven years old, he volunteered to perform such duties as he was capable of executing in defending the settlement at that place against surprise parties of Indians and tories. He was catroited with the duties of a sentinel, and stood upon duty, as such, many a long and tedious night, in the vicinity of Salem, N. Y. He was also employed in mili-

tary duty during the war of 1812-14.

Ww. Hitz and Mr. Loue, both members of the North Carolina Legislature, from Heilfas county, died last week.